SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ZNF839 (B-22): sc-101903

BACKGROUND

C14orf131, also known as ZNF839, is an 811 amino acid protein that contains one C_2H_2-type zinc finger. The gene encoding C14orf131 localizes to chromosome 14 and, due to alternative splicing events, four C14orf131 isoforms are expressed. Chromosome 14 contains about 700 genes and 106 million base pairs and makes up about 3.5% of human cellular DNA. Chromosome 14 encodes the presinilin 1 (PSEN1) gene, which is one of the three key genes associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease. The SERPINA1 gene is located on chromosome 14 and when defective leads to the genetic disorder α1-antitrypsin deficiency. This disorder is characterized by severe lung complications and liver dysfunction. Notably, the immunoglobulin heavy chain locus is found on chromosome 14 and has been identified as a fusion with the chromosome 19 encoded protein BCL3 in the (14;19) translocations found in a variety of B cell malignancies.

REFERENCES

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2. Godbolt, A.K., et al. 2004. A presenilin 1 R278I mutation presenting with language impairment. Neurology 63: 1702-1704.
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5. Albani, D., et al. 2007. Presenilin-1 mutation E318G and familial Alzheimer's disease in the Italian population. Neurobiol. Aging 28: 1682-1688.
6. Cruz, P.E., et al. 2007. The promise of gene therapy for the treatment of α1 antitrypsin deficiency. Pharmacogenomics 8: 1191-1198.
7. Filley, C.M., et al. 2007. The genetics of very early onset Alzheimer disease. Cogn. Behav. Neurol. 20: 149-156.
8. Martín-Subero, J.I., et al. 2007. A comprehensive genetic and histopathologic analysis identifies two subgroups of B cell malignancies carrying a t(14;19)(q32;q13) or variant BCL3-translocation. Leukemia 21: 1532-1544.
9. Micci, F., et al. 2007. Molecular cytogenetic characterization of t(14;19)(q32;p13), a new recurrent translocation in B cell malignancies. Virchows Arch. 450: 559-565.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZNF839 (human) mapping to 14q32.31.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

SOURCE

ZNF839 (B-22) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against ZNF839 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide, 0.1% gelatin and < 0.02% sucrose.

APPLICATIONS

ZNF839 (B-22) is recommended for detection of ZNF839 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ZNF839 siRNA (h): sc-92445, ZNF839 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92445-SH and ZNF839 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92445-V.

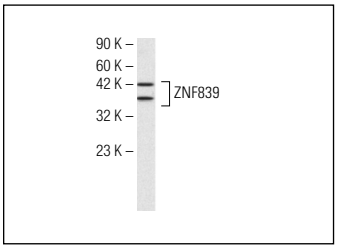
Molecular Weight of ZNF839: 49 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



ZNF839 (B-22): sc-101903. Western blot analysis of ZNF839 expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.